have hundred per cent weighment of non-standard bags.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Rise in Prices of Pulses

1722. SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA: DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent rise in the prices of pulses in the Delhi market and hoarding of stocks by the traders paralysing the supply and leading to hike in the prices;

(b) if so, what according to the study, if any, conducted by Government is the percentage of rise in the prices of pulses during the last six months at its various outlets, like Super Bazar, Co-operative Stores and the open market; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to contain the prices of pulses to a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has not reported any hoarding of stocks of pulses by the traders. The recent variation in the prices was due to the local imbalance between the demand and supply of pulses in Delhi during the lean supply season and the gap of over 20 lakh tonnes in the demand and supply of pulses at macro level.

(b) No Survey has been conducted by the Government to know the variations in the prices of pulses in Delhi. A statement showing the retail prices of pulses at Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar and in the open market at Delhi from June, 1994 to November, 1994 alongwith the percentage variations is annexed. [*See* Appendix 172, Annexure No. 42.]

(c) The Government has accorded the highest priority to controlling the rise in prices of pulses within reasonable limits. The prices and availability of pulses are reviewed at the highest level on regular basis and appropriate and timely action taken both for augmenting their supplies through raising indigenous production as well as through imports. Import of pulses has been placed under Open General Licence (OGL). The import of pulses during 1993-94 was higher at 6.27 lakh tonnes as against 3.82 lakh tonnes during 1992-93. During the current financial year (April—August, 1994), a quantity of 2.41 lakh tonnes of pulses has been imported as against 1.80 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of last year.

Survey Regarding LPG Connections

1723. SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Ration Card Holders were asked to furnish some information regarding LPG connections either held by them or not during September-October, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof with background for such move;

(c) whether such survey has yielded any results;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to provide some additional benefits to Delhi Ration Card Holders on the basis of results of such survey; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The information on LPG connections was asked for by the Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi during May-July, 1994.

(b) In Delhi, only 3 lakh ration card holders had declared themselves to be the LPG users whereas the number of LPG connections in Delhi is much higher. The purpose of the exercise was to ascertain the number of ration card holders, who are actually LPG users. This information is relevant as scale of issue of kerosene oil is different for LPG users and non-LPG users in Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the survey 2.65 lakh additional ration card holders having LPG connections have been identified.

(e) and (f) The Government of NCT of Delhi have reported that as a result of this exercise, they now have 2120 kilo litres of kerosene per month available additionally for distribution to consumers as per the existing scales of entitlement.

New System for Redressal of Grievances in Super Bazar

1724. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the shortcomings of present system of redressal of grievances in the Super Bazar, Government had asked Super Bazar to explore the possibility of formulating a system equivalent to Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) for tackling disputes and framing rules regarding service matters, code of conduct ; discipline among staff and by General Managers ;

(b) whether the proposal has been accepted by Super Bazar Administration ;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to bring a bill in this regard ; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से आयातित बटर आयल की आपूर्ति

1725. **श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :

क्या नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओ/राशनकार्ड धारियों को आयातित बटर आयल की आपूर्ति करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में इसका विक्रय मूल्य क्या होगा और राशन कार्डधारियों को इसकी कब और कितनी मात्रा में आपूर्ति की जायेगी, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज)।

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Constituting Cost of Production of Coal

1726. SHRI A. NALLASIVAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the various components and their respective percentage in constituting the cost of production of coal in BCCL, in 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1994, facts in details ;

(b) whether there is a steady decrease of the percentage of workers salary in the cost of production in the process of mechanisation for this period ;

(c) whether there is a steady increase in the cost of production loss and the price of coal for the same period; and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the justification of such mechanisation ;

(e) whether there is a drain in the process not shown in the accounts ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to Coal India Ltd., details of various components of cost and their respective percentages in the total cost of production of coal in BCCL in 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1994 were as under :

	1980	1985	1990	1994
Salaries & Wages	66.32%	59.98%	61.15%	52.03%
Stores	10.67%	10.13%	9.70%	11.73%
Power	5.71%	8.37%	6.41%	7.37%
Depreciation	4.47%	7.18%	8.23%	7.94%
Interest	3.37%	7.36%	7.42%	8.46%
Others	9.45%	6.98%	7.10%	12.47%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(b) The percentage of Salaries and Wages in the total cost of coal production has come down. However, it would be incorrect to ascribe it only to mechanisation.

(c) Cost of production, losses and sale value of coal during the aforesaid periods has increased as indicated below :

	1980	1985	1990	1994
Cost of production (Rs./tonne)	129.14	281.34	370.71	526.66
Loss (Rs./tonne)	22.65	102.90	94.20	65.31
Sale value (Rs./tonne)	106.49	178.44	276.51	461.35